one of them outranked him, and then he submitted with what grace he could to the inevitable. A captain—whose name is mercifully suppressed for the sake of his frien ds—was taken out on his cot from his tent to the centre of the parade-ground, a full eighth of a mile, at d was not awakened until a straw wws vigorously applied to his ears and nostrils. When he did awake, the expression of his gree—not to mention the expression of his unbiased and impromptu opinion—was incomparably more frightful than that of the gentleman in "Pinafore." As the finale to the orgies of the night, when it was attempted to hoist the flaces at sunrise, there waved a mattress from the top of one mast, and, as an artistic match-nicture, a camp bedstead from the top of the other, the halliards on each being lashed and otherwise fastiened contrary to the peace and good order of the Camp of Instruction.

"You must have had a rather jolly night of it," suggestively remarked The Tribune correspondent to one of the staff officers of the 8th, after having been put in possession of the facts stated.

"Jolly night? No. sir! We all slept like Christians from taps to reveille—that is, we should have slept soundly all night if some sort of a feast of reason and flow of soul over in the department tents hadn't kept us awake."

Adjutant-General Townsend returned to camp last night after making a flying visit to his family who are at Newport. Post-Surgeon Bryant and Post Hospital Steward Imgard returned to camp this mering.

Colonel Rodney C. Ward, of the 23d, who still

to camp this merning.
Colonel Rodney C. Ward, of the 23d, who still
lingered in camp to-day and decidedly loath to
leave, has issued the following circular, No. 5, to

his regiment:

The Colonel commanding takes pleasure in tendering his sincere thanks to the officers and members of this command for their prompt and cheerful obedience to orders, their soldierly bearing; marked improvement in drill and discipline, strict and careful attention to all the various duties incident to camp, and for their united efforts in making the State Camp of Instruction at Peckskill an unqualified succeas.

Special thanks are bereoy tendered to Adjutant Eugene W. Bird, Regimental Surgeons Edwin A. Lewis and Edward S. Bunker, Quartermaster william W. and Edward S. Bunker, Quartermaster william W. Rossiter, and Commissary Goorge W. Street, for their untiring labors in behalf of the regiment in their respective departments.

The members of this regiment are urgently requested not to permit the favorable opportunity now existing to pass away, for recruiting their respective companies up

A dispatch received here this afternoon, announcing the sudden death of General Varian, called forth very general expressions of serrow, many of the officers here being old personal friends.

RETURN OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The 8th Regiment arrived at the foot of West Twenty-second-st, on the steamer Long Branch at about 6:30 p. m. yesterday. They made a handsome appearance as they formed in line and marched through I wenty-third-st., up Fifth-ave., to the Grand Central Depot, to escort the 11th Separate Company of Mount Vernon. The new uniforms were the object of much comment along the line of march by the people on sidewalks, doorsteps and balcomes. The light blue trimmings on the dark blue coats have a neat and pretty effect, and the golden spikes and sineids on the black helmets give the necessary martial glitter. Not a word of dissatisfaction with the trip could be heard at the armory.

"Everything was done for our comfort," said one private, "and the board was excellent; fresh meat and vegetables being plenty, and of first-rate quality. The mon all had an elegant time, and are only sorry they had to return so soon."

An officer said: "I never saw the regiment look better, act better, or do better. Our dress parade yesterday was said by good judges to be as near perfect as it could be. The men acquitted themselves well, and I tell you there's nothing like a good camp for handling a regiment well."

None of the men came home seriously ill, though a few suffered some from heat. RETURN OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

#### PAPERS READ AT CONCORD. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Bosron, July 24 .- At the Concord School of Philosophy this morning Dr. H. K. Jones lectured on The Relations Between Common Sense and Philosophy." To the average hearer, however, they did not ap pear to be closely allied. After taiking a length upon the fact that there are three degrees of thinking namely, the sensuous image, rational inference from the image, and that of logical order, Dr. Jones went into a careful examination of the Sanscrit language, which was valuable philologically, if for nothing else. He said that the Sanscrit language, whatever its antiquity, is, perhaps, the richest in grammatical forms of any language with which we are acquainted. It is more wonderful than Greek, more copious than Latin, and more cultivated than either. There can be little doubt that it is derived from some source common to Celtic, old Persian and old Chaldee as well as Phonician. Sanscrit was probably current not only over India, but all over the Oriental world. The annals of the tongues of the great ages show that they are all rooted in this language of the Brahminic if not deeper than has generally been supposed. faith. Nothing less than the highest civilization can account for this refined language, language is the witness of civilization. Dr. Jones paid special attention to the Vedas, or sacred books of the race, the first four of which are supposed to have been revealed by God, and are considered the fountain of all knowledge, devine and human. These four Vedas are the leaves of the tree to which God Himself has been human enactment, but that civil society is the creation of Providence. They had a most complete and wonder ful civil and criminal code and, moreover, voluminous commentaries together with a bewildering mass of pop-Wherever we look at their literature, the notion of infinity presents itself. The Vedas declare that what the sun is to the visible world so are the ideas of beauty and good to the invisible world. This paper was dis cussed by Mr. Alcott and Dr. McCosh of Prince-

Professor W. T. Harris chose for his topic "Gnostielsm and Neo-Platonism." He said the study of the his-tory of the first centuries of Christianity is of very great interest, because it shows to us the struggle of a new principle supplanting the old and leading in a new civ. lization. In these days of free investigation and the desire for intellectual clearness in matters of religion, who there is a tendency to leave the authority of the church and find another authority based on the certainty we may find many people glad to consider with us the history of the beginnings of that system of thought, long since grown into the structure that supports our civilization. The speaker said that he found that the view which seems to explain the philosophic systems and theological reactions of those early ages is the one which makes a broad distinction between Orientalism and Christianity, and defines the Christian system to be that which asserts the divinity of the nature of man, or the possibility for each individual of occuring hely by putting off his animal nature and assuming an ethical and religious nature. According to this view, the Oriental religions do not find God to be divine human, but conceive him to be utterly transcending all human attributes, so as to be not absolute reason, but above reason; not to be the good, but to be above the good. This is certainly not the view of a large and respectable company of readers and admirers of Oriental incraure; but it is the view of many. Christianity seems to furnish the only view that we as mouerns can accept, because it is the only view that us influences can accept, because it is the only view that us influences can eacept, because it is the only view that we as mouerns can accept, because it is the only view that year and had a limit of the agonitoward which we may advance indefinitely and never reach. Professor Harris then said the most famous of the Gnostics were born in Alexandria, or in Syria, Ponitus or Mesopotamia, and went to Rome. Valenthus, Marcion, Easilides, Barlesanes, Saurrius and Cerenthus are perhaps the most famous names out of a great number. These hold that maiter is antagonistic to God and a limit to the power that made it. Hence, God did not make it. God is indeterminate and poacesses no attributes through which reason may comprehend Him. Creation, therefore, is the work of a demourgos. These are the very dectrines of Philo, and will reappear among the No-Pittonists. Some Gnostics held the currous theory that the demiourgos was oppos science, or experience, or pure reason, we may find many people glad to

#### TRAINS IN COLLISION.

CINCINNATI, July 24 .- A collision occurred yesterday on the Little Miami Railroad near Foster's Crossing, on a dangerous embankment, between an express train from the East and a freight train. The account given by passengers is that the freight train was running wild and had orders to stop at Foster's Crossing for the express to pass, but the engineer undertook to pass the switch and then back in, when the express pass the switch and then back in, when the express train came. The engineers and firemen saved them selves by jumping. Among the passengers slightly in-jured were E. H. McCaleo, of New-Orleans, Juoge Ad-yocate-General of Louisiana; J. W. Cocksedge, of New-York; Mr. Darm.eim, of Pittsburg, and J. W. Jones, of Columbus, Ohio. Engineer Lyons, of the freight train, was bacily braised.

## A WEIT SECURED IN FAVOR OF GEN. CURTIS

Chief-Justice Waite, of the Supreme Court, arrived in this city yesterday, and was called upon by E. B. Smith, the counsel for General N. M. Curtis, to secure a writ of habeas corpus for his client. Marshal Henry E. Knox accompanied General Curtis before the Cutef-Justice, who was at No. 175 Fifth-ave. Assistant District-Attorney Agar represented the Government The writ desired was granted by the Chief-Justice and was made returnable before the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington on the second Monday in Occober. General Cartis was required to give bonds for \$2,000 for his appearance when required. Colonel William A. Jonés, of the Custom House, and Colonel Sidney De Kay, of No. 115 Brondway, became his bondsmen.

The Arkansaw Traveller's aged colored person cays: "M, ides of de oester work is whar dar is election goin' on all de time, case den de white folks allers periight."

LONDON MISCELLANY.

SALES, BOOKS AND THEATRES.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, July 13.

An American named Arnot has suddenly become an object of interest in London. He appeared at the Hamilton sale last week, where he or some other of his compatriots with long purses had been looked for earlier. There was a moment when Mr. Vanderbilt was expected to buy pretty much the entire contents of the palace. Whether any of the great dealers have been acting for unnamed American clients nobody can be quite sure, but the impression is that no formidable competitor from America has had much to do with the bidding prior to Mr. Arnot. Mr. Arnot bought one picture for \$10,000, and is named as the bidder who forced the National Gallery to pay \$30,000 for the portrait of Philip IV. by Velasquez. Forthwith a growl is heard. I cannot quite make out what Mr. Arnot's offence is. But when Mr. Burton first began to bid, appeals were made to British patriotism not to bid against him. There is a story-not a very probable one—that Messrs. Agnew refused a commission of \$25,000 for one picture on the ground that the National Gallery wanted it. By and by the picture in question was knocked down for some \$7,000; have come off. less than half its admitted value, said the dealers. And then the British public felicitated itself on its good fortune, and buyers who did not bid were praised. Probably the Duke of Hamilton took a different view. He very likely does not see why his picture should go at half price because it is wanted for the National Gatlery. That is only making him contribute a forced gitt. No sympathy need be wasted on the Duke of Hamilton, but the parsimeny of the Treasury is hardly a thing to be proud of. England is the richest nation in the world. If she wants a picture to hang in Trafalgar Square, she can surely pay a fair price for it. Better go without it if she cannot. The feeling that the National Gallery has a sort of moral claim to the good things going is at the root of the illman, I am told," says one writer; "but if an Englishman went to an American sale and tried to steal (!) away a picture intended by the Americans for their public collection, one would admire rather his courage than his discretion." That will do for a sample of what an Englishman would call " nasty comments-meaning disagreeable or severe. But

"One of the Rothschilds" is said to be the pur chaser of the "Beckford Van Dycks"—the three volumes of etchings which were sold yesterday at Messrs. Sothebys' for £2,850,-or something over \$14,000. The Rothschild in question is, I believe, Baron Edmund, of Paris, to whom was accorded a private view of the Beckford Library treasures in advance of the general public. In the three volumes was to be found an impression of the famous and magnificent portrait by Van Dyck of Van der This portrait alone fetched last year when sold by anction \$2,250; and was then believed to be unique. For the three volumes, including this portrait, Beckford paid \$500. The tact that, with a Rothschild sending an unlimited commission, they have now brought more than twentyeight times the original cost, will long be cited by the unwary as one more proof of the wisdom of collecting. I say the unwary because, first, everybody is not a Beckford, and secondly, the Rothschilds cannot always be depended on to appear in

Before the sale of the late Dante Rossetti's property began, I heard one of his friends lamenting that it had been so little advertised and badly managed that the things were likely to go for nothing. But the result showed how much he underrated the devotion of Rossetti's disciples. Furniture, bric-a-brac, books, in short all the prized possessions of the poet, sold for twice or thrice their commercial value. They seem really to have been bought as relies and memeutoes, for no dealer can imagine that the general public would care to pay \$20 for a book worth 50 cents merely because it had be longed to Rossetti, or perchance had his autograph on the fly leaf. That so many of his own friends and followers should have made such sacrifices as they did is a proof that Rossetti worship was wider

"Democracy" is now sold in London for a shilling, or ninepence if you go to the right shop and pay eash. At this price it still bears the imprint of the publishers, Messrs, Macmiltan, who first issued it in this country, the cheap edition appearing in paper covers instead of cloth covers, and being printed, moreover, on paper of inferior quality. This, I presume, is to stall off competition the book never having been copyrighted in England. The authorship of it remains as much a mystery as ever, and Who wrote Democracy is still the prize conundrum of London society, where the book is read and talked about at every dinnertable. One man knows, and won't tell. But perhaps Messrs. Holt & Co., who pubhahed the book in New-York, will show to the inquiring applicant the receipt of the author for his or her share of the profits of the English edition, which Messrs. Macmillan honorably undertook should find their way into the pockets of the actual writer. Meantime, panegyries on the book abound in the English press, mixed with morals drawn by caustic critics bent on turning to monarchical account this too clever lampoon on nonmonarchical life. "After all," observes The Saturday Review in its wonted genial way, "it seems that the biggest country in the world is not only big but coarse, and in its politics venal with a brazen venality which shocks our more timid and polite corruption." Which does not hinder the genial critic from reommending the novel to its readers for wit, for good sense, for close observation, for narrative power, for conscientiousness, and for many other virtues which are not less but more apparent by reason of its revelations of the wickedness of that form of social and political life which gives the book its title. This month's Fortnightly has an elaborate review by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, whose husband is known to you as editor of a new and excellent anthology of English Poets—a review abounding in clever remarks, and notable also for its range of literary illustration and clear literary insight into the essential merits of the book.

The French season at the Gaiety came to an end on Saturday with a final performance of "Divorcous" by Mme. Chaumont, M. Daubray and sundry mefficient supporters. This single piece had held the bills during the week, thanks partly, perhaps, to the very good advertisement which the scruples of the Licenser of Plays gave to it. Certainly there is more than enough in "Divorcons" to justify Mr. Pigott's hesitation. In the form in which it was originally produced and played at the Palais Royal in Paris, it was one of the least decent pieces of late years. An English critic, writing. of the expurgated version, says it is indelicate but not immoral; the reason for the distinction being that M. Sardon, having an object to gain and de siring to bring the divorce bill of M. Naquet into discredit, has made the lever ridiculous and given the victory all along the line to the husband. The scene in which the greatest license occurs is a scene between husband and wife, the incidents of which I think on the whole I had better not describe Mr. Pigott had suppressed certain passages in the text, but who can suppress Mme. Chanmont ! She is an actress of remarkable gifts. Among them all none is more remarkable than her power of making innocent words suggestive of things not innocent. She could make the Sermon on the Mount indecent How she dealt with Mr. Pigott's cleansings of the text I cannot say. On Saturday evening, when I saw "Divorcons" for the first time during its London run, the word went round the theatre that it was being played in its original shape. It was, the last night, and Mme. Chaumont had no longer the fear of the censor before her eyes, though Mr. Thayer, who is bound to consider the fature, might well "trade bad,' if he had been in the secret. Whether the plot, if plot there were, was carried out I hardly know. All I can say is that everything which struck me as most outrageous in the Palais

The applause was cordial. I met in the course of the evening half a dozen ladies whom I know. They each and all made precisely the same comment on the piece: "It is very amusing, is it not?"to which one could most conscientiously answer yes.

Mr. Labouchere, who ought to know, avers that Mrs. Langtry's net profits in a single week of her provincial tour amounted to over \$7,000. He does not say where this pretty piece of business was done. At Liverpool the net profit was \$5,500, which was thought wonderfully good. Last week Mrs. Langtry was playing at Hull, this week she is favoring Sheffield, and Nottingham is put down for the week following; after which she goes to Ireland, expecting perhaps to repeat with the collegiate youth of Dublin the enthusiastic experiences of Edinburgh University. And very likely she will, unless the perverse Celt should take it into his head to Boycott the Lily of Jersey because she has not a brogue. She has, however, such a gift of mimicry that within twenty-four hours of her arrival in Ireland she will probably have as pure an Irish accent as the veriest spalpeen in the gallery. There was some talk of Mrs. Langtry using her last weeks in the provinces for public rehearsals of Rosalind, and the gilded youth of the capital were prepared to rush down to see her. But it does not seem to G. W. S.

PREPARING FOR THE TRANSIT OF VENUS. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, July 24.-The organization of the parties to observe the transit of Venus on December 6, next, has been long delayed in consequence of the failure of Congress to complete the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The Commission has, however, selected the chiefs of parties and the stations at which observations are made. Of the stations in the Southern hempishere two will be in South America, one in South Africa and one in New-Zealand. The southernmost of the South American stations is to be at Port Santa Cruz, on the east natured remarks on Mr. Arnot. "He is a very nice coast of Patagonia in 50° of south latitude. The other South American station will be at Santiago in Chili or at some point in the interior. The exact ocations of the stations in Cape Colony and New-Zealand have not been fixed, but will depend upon the weather probabilities as learned by the observers after their arrival. The following men have been selected to take charge of the four parties: Lieutenaut S. W. Very, U. S. N., for Santa Cruz, Patagonia : Professor Lewis Voss, of the Dudley Observatory, Albany, for Santiago,

for Santa Cruz, Patagonia; Professor Lewis voss, of the Dudley Observatory, Albany, for Santiago, Chili; Edwin Smith, of the United States Coast Survey, for New-Zealand; Professor S. Newcomb, superintendent of the Nantical Almanae, for the Cape of Good Hope.

As the parties have not yet come together, it is possible that there may be some changes in these arrangements. The principal stations in the United States will be four in number, namely, Cedar Keys, Fla; San Antonio, Texas, and Fort Thorn New-Mexico. It is expected that they will be in charge of Professors Hall, Harkness and Eastman, of the Navai Observatory, and Professor Davidson, of the Coast Survey. The stations to be established by European Governments in this part of the world are as follows; Germany, at Hartford, Connecticut, and Aiken, South Carolina; France, one in Florida, one at Martinque, one in Mexico; Belgium, one in Texas; Great Britain, one at Bermuda, one in Jamaica and one at the Barbadoes. The American observers will depend chiefly upon photography, which is their strong point, the American photographs taken at the last transit being the only ones which were servicea le. The Germans depend upon the heidometer, and the French and English and Belgians upon contact.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 24.—This was the fifth extra day, and the eleventh of the meeting. The weather was bright and warm, the attendance was good,

the track was fast, and the betting opened heavy. First race-Purse \$350, for three-year-olos, non-winners in 1882; entrance free; colts to carry 110 pounds, gendings 107 pounds, fillies 165 pounds, maidens allowed 5 pounds; & mile. Starters—Dwyer Brothers' Franeska (105 pounds); J. A. Grinstead's Equare Dance (100); O. Bowie's Maria (100); Preakness Stable's Buscancer (105); C. Reed's Mandamus (108<sup>1</sup>2); P. C. Fox's Major Hughes (102); C. Beil's Becky Rowett (100); J. J. Merrill's Morgan Spy (102); J. Reber's Nellie Peyton (105). Square Dance won by two lengths, Buccanesr second, Major Hughes third; time, 1:16%. The French pools paid \$10 70.

Second race-Purse \$500, for all ages, of which \$100 to the second; entrance free; one mile and 500 yards, Starters-Bowen & Co.'s b. f. Belle of Runnymede, 3 ears, 100 pounds ; D. Comizzi's gr. f. Spark, 4 years, 101 pounds; Morris & Co.'s ca. g. Apollo, 3 years, 102 pounds; O. Bowie's b. g. Compensation, 4 years, 103 pounds; C. Boyle's ch. m. Ada Gienn, 6 years, 108 pounds, P. C. Fox's b. g. Granger, 4 years, 103 pounds; W. L. Cassidy's br. c. Biazes, 4 years, 111 pounds; W. A. Dunn's ch. f. Oak Leaf, 4 years, 101 pounds; A.J. Scott's b. g. John Sudivan, 3 years, 95 pounds. Ada Glenn won by two lengths handtly, Compensation second, six lengths in front of Apoilo third. Time, 2:11. The

French pools paid \$20 50. Third race—Purse \$350, for all ages; of which \$50 to Third race—Purse \$350, for all ages; of which \$50 to the second, entrance free; selling allowances; one mile. Starters—J. S. Schermernoru's en. g. Fury, aged. Spounds; Dwyer Brothers' or, g. Bienheim, 3. Years, 86 pounds; E. J. McElmer's en. c. Navarro. 4. Years, 111 pounds; W. Hawains's b. c. Linestring, 3. Years, 95 pounds; W. Hawains's b. c. Linestring, 3. Years, 95 pounds; W. Hawains's b. c. Linestring, 3. Years, 95 pounds; Y. Barton's b. c. Schermer's en. 100 pounds; G. W. Dardan's br. c. Westmins er, 3. Years, 100 pounds; G. W. Dardan's b. c. Brieger, 2. Years, 72 pounds. Roenester won by two lengths, olicilisms second, lota third; time, 1:43. The French pools pain \$35.20.

Fourth race—Purse \$400, of which \$100 to second; entrance tree; mandicap steeplechase over fractional

Fourth race—Purse \$400, of which \$100 to second; entrance tree; handicap steeplechase over fractional course No. 2, about a mile and a half. Starters—C. Reed's b. b. Turmman, 5 years, 143 pounds; J. P. Dawes's Ca. m. Rose, aced, 130 pounds; W. Kavill's b. g. Fom Bush, 4 years, 135 pounds; Erady & Co. S. b. c. Laison, 4 years, 128 pounds; Erady & Co. S. b. c. Laison, Turfman second, Eulson third. Tom Bash did not miss, as, on taking the tence in the caute, no fell on his head, sightly inpuring his jockey; thue 2:52. The French pools paid \$21 20. The time is the best ever made on

# HIS DEATH NOT AN ACCIDENT.

Maurice Healey, a 'longshoreman forty years old, was found dead on Sunday near his home at No. 449 Greenwich-st. An examination of his body yesterday showed that he had died from the effects of a t the base of the skull. The police believed at first that Healey had fallen down in the street and had hart him-Healey had failen down in the street and had hurt himself while under the influence of liquor, but Coroner Hermann has received information that the man was injured in a fight. Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy, who rives at No. 465 Greenwichest, testined that she saw Healey knocked down about 9 a.m. on Sunday by an unknown man. Healey was crossing the street, pursued by the stranger, when she first noticed them. When they were not ar from the stoop where she was standing, Healey was felled by a blow behind the car. He lay motionless as though he were insensible. The stranger dragged him under the stoop at No. 465 and then ran away. Some helgabors went to arouse Healey a few minutes afterward, and they found him dead. Healey was married and had children. He had been employed recently at the old Dominion Line's pier. The poince of the Fifth Precinct obtained a description of Healey's assistant yesterday and began a search for the man.

## DROWNED IN SIGHT OF HIS WIFE.

Washington, July 24 .- Among the excurdonists to the Great Falls of the Potomac yesterday were Alfred B. Robertson, a patent solicitor, and Hamilton Platt, a printer employed at the Government Printing Office, both of this city. In the afternoon these gentle-men went in bathing, and, being caught in the current, were tarown with such force against the rocks that Mr. Robertson was disabled, and in the sight of his wife and others was carried over the fails and drowned. Mr. Platt, in an almost helpless condition, was forced in between the rocks, where he succeeded in sustaining number of the polysist of the rocks above threw him a rope, by the and of which he succeeded in reaching the slore.

## MARING A CHANGE IN ITS RULES.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday adopted amendments to the floor rules, the principal one being the resemding of the rule giving clerks and porters of members, having messen-gers' tickets, access to the Exchange from 9 a. m. till gers' tickets, access to the Exchange from 9 a. m. till noon, for the purpose of arranging samples, etc. No messenger tickets will be issued hereafter. The rooms of the Exchange are to be opened at 9 a. m. and closed at 4 p. m., excepting when otherwise provided. 'Change hours are to be from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m., and all communication with persons on the floor-during here hours must be made through the messengers of the Frohange. The tops of the grain and provision tables are free to members, those first in attendance having profetence; but no person can occur more than a limited space to but no person can occupy more than a limited space to the exclusion of others.

PROCEDURE.-Parish Clerk (to rector of ad-Royal performance was faithfully reproduced at the Gaiety on Saturday. The house was full, the audience of the usual miscellaneous kind, including not a few girls, who may perhaps be supposed not to have understood what they heard: and saw.

TROCEDURE.—Tarish Clerk (10 rector of adjoining vinage): "Shocking doings in our parish now, sir!" Recepture. "Why, what is the matter, Gubbins!" Parish Clerk: "Well, sir, I fare right ashamed to tell wou, that I dow!" Recepture. "Why, what is the matter, Gubbins!" Parish Clerk: "Well, sir, our vicar, he've been a baptizen of a infant unbeknown to the clerk! [With indignation.] Now, kin he do that sir!"—IPunch.

THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

EFFECT OF WALSH'S TESTIMONY. HIS COOLNESS AND STEADINESS ON THE STAND POINTS WHICH THE DEFENCE FAILED TO MAKE. WASHINGTON, July 24.-Walsh's testimony was

one'uded to-day. Not a great deal that was new was elicited, but the significant fact was that the defence were not able to damage him to any great extent, and were never able to confuse him at all. They have seemed to lay the foundation for some testimony regarding his character which may prove interesting hereafter, but have made little progress beyond that. They had brought up the fact that he had been under some internal revenue indictments in New-Orleans; but he testified to-day that he had been tried on them and acquitted, and was evidently ready to swear that he had won a civil suit based on the same matter, if the court would have admitted the evidence. Mr. Wilson devoted perhaps an hour, the other

day, to bringing out the fact that, whereas one item of Walsh's suit against Brady in Washington was \$12,000, in the New-York suit it was \$1,200, and that Walsh had made affidavit to both claims. Walsh said at once this must be a clerical error, which seemed reasonable, and produced to day the letter written him by Mr. Hine, his lawyer in Washington and now one of the Star Route lawyers in this case, giving him the particulars on which his New-York suits should be based, and in which the item was given at \$12,000, thus making it almost certain that the discrepancy was a clerical error. The lawyers for the defence have made much of the fact that Waish never told anyone that Brady had seized and pocketed his notes, not even the lawyer who brought the suit against Brady for the debt. This last circumstance did have an odd look. Walsh's explanation, as given to-day, was that he was not in the habit of telling lawyers more than was necessary for the purposes ing an adjustment with Brady were better if no one knew of it, and all danger of a scandal were avoided. This again did not seem to be a wholly unna ural explanation. It is not an unusual thing for men of the Walsh and Brady stamp to quarrel.

unna ural explanation. It is not an unusual timing for men of the Walsh and Brady stamp to quarrel, and quarrel openly, and yet to keep ugly secrets about each other to themselves. The defence will undoubtedly bring witnesses to assail Walsh's character, and have as good as promised to set up an aibi-or an "al-libbee," as Mr. Walsh called iton the date of the alleged interview with Br. dy.

All the time that he has been on the stand Walsh has been a very entertaining witness, and has fully sustained the reputation of Louisana. His coolness has been phenomenal, his manner at all times bland and pointe, even when making his repartees, which were usually delivered in a quiet tone and with careful articulation. There was no time when Mr. Wilson was a match for him in wit, and to see him refreshing his memory by calmly adding up a column of figures on the end of the Judge's desk one would have supposed that he was a Government clerk doing a placid day's work, rather than a witness with all the eyes of a crowded court-room upon him. The Government coursel think he has made the impression of a man who is telling the truth, and he has undoubtedly made that impression upon some at least.

To-morrow ex-Peatmasier-General James and ex-

To-morrow ex-Postmaster-General James and ex-Attorney-General MacVeigh are expected to go neon the stand to testify to Kerdell's confessions to

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, July 24,-All of the defendants in the Star Route cases were present in the Crimmal Court this moraing when the cross-examination of the har proceedings were begun, the witness, by permission of the Court, corrected several errors in his previous testimony as reported by the stenographer.

Mr. Wilson then took up the cross-examination and questioned the witness relative to the loans mention d n his direct examination.

Witness believed that Jerome J. Hines had caus annulment of his (the witness) contract, and he did not think he had in reality failed. The remissions he had secured amount to between \$6,000 and \$8,000. Belleved e had gone over the record at the Post Office Department at the time he had filed his application for the remissions. Some one was usually present at the inspecrecord reports from postmasters along his route giving notice that his service was bad, and that the earriers that section were apt to report almost anything; at one end of the route they might report no service, while the other it would be reported as pertect. Mr. Walsh was shown a number of telegrams which he said may

The Court here strongly objected to what he called this waste of time, and positively refused to allow the examination to proceed in the direction already pursued, and after argument it was dropped, and Mr. Wilson took

The copy of the record of the New-York suit was put in evidence, and the examination proceeded. He knew a men in New-Orleans named Azariah Wild, whom he regarded as a variabond. He also remembered a number of other persons whose names were mentioned by Mr.

assented to the request as a matter of courresy, but Mr. Ingersoil demanded that privilege as a right, saying that he would as soon receive an injury as a favor from the other side. Mr. Mckweeny was anally allowed to proceed, and asked the witness why he did not go and call a policeman when Brady seized his \$25,550 worth of hotes, "and from the robber rand his prov." The question was ruled out because it had been asked in substance before, and Mr. Merrick was directed by the Court to take the witness.

Mr. Bliss was not in attendance at the court this morning, and a is reported that he is detained in New-Yora by the tilness of nis wife.

After the recess Mr. Merrick asked the witness what disposition had been made of the indictments which had been found against him. He answered that he was tried and acquiticed.

The witness identified several of the drafts given him by Brady, upon the Indianola-Corpus Christi reute. They are each drafts for \$2,250, drawn by Price, and witness said were given him by Brady in part payment of his indebteness. The winness and he had not made public the transactious at the Interview because he usually went to an attorney in such cases, and because he mandly was then involved in a scandal. He thought that if he kept quick brady might see hit to repay han alter considering the fact that witness held the Kellogg drafts and the important papers. Postal drafts to the amount of \$15,000 payable to Price were prescribed to the witness, who said \$5,000 in commercial paper had been added and of that total, of \$20,000, Brady had here or edited with one-half. Kellogg had given him the drafts with the understanding had Brady was to receive one-half of the procesus. This answer was immediately ruled out by the Court, and the stendgrapher was directed to suppress it. The witness was then dishinssed, after a notification from the prosecution to consider himself as stall color subposes.

Mr. Sieeman, a postal employe, was next called to the stand, and identified a letter from Valle to the Department

## A game of baseball was played at the Polo

unds yesterday between the Alaska nine and the Cheisea team, a Brooklyn organization. The Alaskas, played well both in the field and at the bat, but the Chelsens did badly. The acore by inidings was as follows: All the League games yesterday were poorly contests and were won in each instance by the home teams. To

and were wen in each instance by the home teams. The game at Chicago was easily won by the champions, the score being: The contest at Detroit between the Euffale and Detroit nines was won as follows by the Detroit nine: The Providence team was victorious over the Worcester nine at Providence although the Worcesters led at the bat. The score by innings was as follows:

The Troy nine "Chicagoed" the Boston team at Troy yesterday. Boston played loosely in the field while the Troy men played aimest a faulthess game. The score was: 

#### COLLISION OF TWO FERRYBOATS. There were four or five hundred men and

women on board of the Hamilton-ave, ferryboat Baltic as it was entering the slip on the New-York side at the foot of Whitenall-st., about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. There have been many complaints that the Annex boats There have been many companies that at America One ran too near the shore when rounding the Battery. The steamer Birkbeck of the Annex line did this yesterday, and she struck the Baltic on the port side just about the paddle-box. The women and many of the men on the Baltic screamed and others ran for the life preservers, and for a few moments there was much excitement on board. On the Birkbeck, which was on her way from hoard. On the Birkbeck, which was on her way from Jersey City, there were only a few passengers, and these became panic-stricken. Two men on the Baltic either sprang overboard in their excitement or were thrown into the water by the concussion, but they were rescued afterward. A large part of the after eabin and guards of the Baltic was torn away, and a large opening was of the people of Egypt.

made in the bow of the Birkbeck by the collision. Both boats were laid up for repairs.

WHY ENGLAND IS FIGHTING.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH IN THE COMMONS AFTER

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA. My friend says we have drifted into war in Egypt as we drifted into war in the Crimea. There is not a more singular example on record of the manner in which a particular phrase obtains surrency in defiance of facts than the constant and everywhere established use of the word "drifting." What is the history of that word in reference to the Crimean War! It is simply this, that at the moment when the war was on the point of breaking out, when all diplomatic correspondence had ceased, and when the whole policy of the Government in its endeavor to prevent the war had failed, Lord Clarendon was asked—I think by Lord Lyndhurst in the House of Lords—what was our actual position at that moment. Lord Charendon said: "All correspondence and all practical attempts for the maintenance of peace have ceased, and we are at this moment, if I may so say, drifting into war." That "drifting into war" was strictly confined to two or three days which intervened between the policy aiming at peace and the policy which led to war. My hon, friend says we are drifting into war in Egypt; but nothing has happened in this matter except on the fallest deliberation, and on the full and exclusive responsibility of Her Majesty's Government.

With regard to the original intervention in Egypt, that is not a matter on which I would enter My friend says we have drifted into war in Egypt

With regard to the original intervention in Egypt, that is not a matter on which I would enter a' this moment. It is not for me now to explain how far the steps taken by Her Majesty's Government are lightly in the steps. how far the steps taken by Her Majesty's Government are linked in the chain which runs back to the period of the former Administration; but, undoubtedly, if my hon, friend considers, and he is quite justified in considering, me as most specially responsible, in the office I have the honor to hold, for what has now taken place, it is not because I am friendly on general principles to intervention such as has taken place in Egypt. He seems to think that I am a general aposite of non-intervention. I do not know why he has said so—he quoted nothing; on the confrary, if he will recollect all my objections to the confrary, if he will recollect all my objections to the confrary, if he will recollect all my objections to the confrary, if he will recollect all my objections to the confrary, if he will recollect all my objections to the confrary, if he will recollect all my objections to the confrary, if he will recollect all my objections to the confrary if he will recollect all my objections to the confrary, if he will encounter the confrary is the will have the goodness to turn to a speech made by me in 1876, of which I may hereafter have occasion to remind the House more particularly, he will will have the goodness to turn to a speech made by me in 1878, of which I may hereafter have occasion to remind the House more particularly, he will perceive how I playted my foot at the very first point with respect to intervention in Egypt, and indicated the consequences to which, in my opinion, it might probably lead. However, that is by-matter which tonches myself. My hon, friend says we are at war with Egypt. Id do not admit that we are at war with Egypt. (Mr. Cowen - With whom are we at war?) I do not admit that we are at war with anybody (a laugh). That is the position I hold, and the position which I am prepared to defend when the time arrives, not by laughter and by jeering, which I think an unsatisfactory method of detending grave propositions.

The events which have happened are very grave. I am not speaking in diagrant contradiction to tacts of history or of analogous cases occurring during my own lifetime and within my own political memory. My hen, friend perhaps recollects the battle of Navarino, a remarkable event, which cost some bloodshed, but which perhaps was a cheaper and the first property is from a description to got the cost some bloodshed, but which perhaps was a cheaper

battie of Navarino, a remarkable event, which cost some bloodshed, but which perhaps was a cheaper exit from a desperate struggle than could in any other way have been found, and which sealed the freedom of Gre ce. But after the battle of Navarino, in which the Turkish fleet was destroyed by the joint action of France, England and Russia, it was not stated, nor was it the tact, that we were at war with Turkey hear, hear, It is no such paradox as the hon, member for Cavan and his friends, who thought proper to jeer at me, perhaps may suppose it to be; and I recommend him a little study of the analogous cases which have occurred in the history of international law before he gives yent to what I may call his unfutored feelings doud

study of the analogous cases which have occurred in the history of international law before he gives yent to what I may call his unintored feelings dond laughter). My right hon, friend (Sir W. Harcourt) reminds me that the analogy went further than I supposed at the moment, for a Conference was sitting at Constantinople when the battle of Navarino was taking place.

My hon, friend asas what has become of the Concert of Europe, What has become of the Concert of Europe is exactly what has become of the Concert of Europe is exactly what has become of the navigation of the Suez Canal. The Concert of Europe is in lorce, and we are not aware that anything has been done to weaken it; we have not departed from it and we do not know that anyone means to depart from it. We not have done anything to impair it (cheers). The navigation of the Suez Canal is where it was, and the Concert of Europe is where it was, so far as our information goes at the present time. My hon, friend says we have given no distinct information as to what we are fighting for. There is no great difficulty in stating what we are fighting for; but he is inaccurate in stating that we gave no distinct information, for we have stated in the most distinct and categorical language that the safety and security of Her Majesty's fleet in the harbor of Alexandria was menaced by a continuous and deliberate course, denied but shift stantily pursued, and by forthications which might have arrived at a point which we could not limit or define, and which would have been one of serious dancer. That was the immediate object of the strongly objected to what he called and positively refused to allow the seed in the direction already pursued, tit was dropped, and Mr. Wilson took is interview.

The consequence larger, which are always put seed in the New-York suit was put seed in the New-York suit was put seed in the notes; he had too unce in the last of monobered a number of a numb a snare—would have had upon the security, as only of all Englishnen, not only of all European British subjects, but of all European people throughout the whole East I (cheers) Can he reflect with satisfaction on that, and can be believe that his mode of examining these great and spring the mestions, and computing their consequence. difficult questions, and compating their consequences—can he feel with great considence that that is the only just and true mode? My hon. friend asks what we should have done if the German fleet had arrived in the Thames, and had made certain demands with regard to the Government of this country for the disminal of my right hon. certail demands with regard to the Government of this country for the dismissal of my right hon, friend the Secretary for War, whom I am glad not to see in his place, because he has thus been spared a shock to his feelings (a laugh). He asks what would have been the consequences if the German fleet had made that demand for the dismissal of the Secretary of State for War? I will not undertake fleet had made time to War? I will not undersay.
Secretary of State for War? I will not undersay
to say what would have been the consequences, but
I will undertake to say what would not have been
the consequences. My right hon, friend the Secrethe consequences.

It will undertake to say what would not have been the consequences. My right hon, friend the Secretary for War would not have become the dictator of the country, and would not have taken into his virtual custody and possession the person of der Majesty daughter and cheers!

The time has not arrived, and this is not the moment, when it would be right to attempt the discussion of so important a matter as the event of yesterday. I may say, without quoting any authority, that a private telegram has just arrived, and is probably within the knowledge of some of those whom I am addressing, stating that, at halfpast I to-day. Alexandrian time, which is two hours earlier than ours, a flag of truce was sent from the city, and was on its way to the fleet. On that I do not dwell, because I have no power of guaranteeing the accuracy of that intelligence. But there is one point mentioned by my non, friend which I must notice. He said, first, we have overtalled the people of Egypt; and secondly, we were bound to effect a wholerale massacre of the people of Egypt. The bombardment of the fortifications connected with a great town is undonbtedly a serious misfortune. In this point of view it is an

bound to effect a wholesale massacre of the people of Egypt. The bombardment of the fortifications connected with a great town is undonbtedly a serious misfortune. In this point of view it is an act quite impossible to be absolutely certain that at no point may damage be come to the town itself. I am quite sure that both the humanity and the skill of the commander of our fleet would reduce any risk of that kind to a minimum (cheers); but that risk, essentially arising out of an operation justifiable in itself, does not mean either an intention to overrule the people, or, far less, an intention to overrule the people, or, far less, an intention to massacre the people.

We look upon the present arrangement in Egypt as the prevalence of something which is not adequately described even by the unfavorable phrase of a military despotism. It is not cuttified to be called a military despotism, because a military despotism at all events, means a regularly organized tovernment acting by some kind of law. That which prevails in Egypt is simply a state of military violence without any law whatever hear, hear; and the question whether that state of military violence is agreeable to the people of Egypt is a question which has not yet been answered, and which cannot well be solved while the military violence prevails. We know it is in defiance of the Sultan and we know it is in defiance of which cannot well be solved while the military violence prevails. We know it is in defiance of the orders of the Sultan, and we know it is in defiance of the wishes of the Khedive, that there has been unnecessarily and wantonly mixed up with problems not difficult of solution, as to the internal state and institutions of Egypt, the dreadful question of a military tyranny over all ranks and orders of the people. We know that we have abjured every selush object and purpose in this matter, and my hon, friend may rest assured that it is not the people of Egypt, for anyone among the people of Egypt, but it is those who are oppressing the people of Egypt, thear, hear) who are the suiterers by the operation conducted so effectively, and, I believe, so considerately, and with so much real honor to this country, yesterday, by the British arms (cheers). I do not go into questions arms (cheers). I do not go into questions whether we are justified in taking measures against whether we are listing in taking measure it is a military Government because it is a military Government. That is quite a separate question, wholly out of view at the present moment. I am only meeting my hon, friend's charge that what we have in view is the massacre of the people of Egypt. I have indicated that the measure taken yesterday was not a measure of hestility to the people of Egypt or, speaking stretig, to anybody else, but it was stretly and only a measure of self-

OUT OF THE CITY'S STREETS

NEWS FROM ONE OF MR. REID'S PARTIES. HOW THE CHILDREN RECENTLY SENT TO VIRGINIA ARE SATISFIED WITH THEIR NEW HOMES.

While fire was destroying the Potter Building on January 31, and scantily clothed newsboys were pressing their way through the crowds selling their latest "extras," a party of twenty-three street boys was waiting at the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-st. Some of them were newsboys, and seemed out of place sitting in a quiet room when there was so much excitement about Printing House Square. Other boys had laid aside blacking boxes and brushes. All were anxious to leave New-York, the scene of their sufering and poverty. Only one little fellow had a relative or friend who cared enough for him to be present to bid him farewell. Few of them had parents living. The boys had drifted about the city for months and some of them for years, doing any. thing that would procure for them food and lodging for the night. Before this time they had taken little, if any, thought for the morrow, but on this stormy morning with the change of their garments at the rooms of the Aid Society, they resolved on a change of life. More than one of them said that day: "Because Mr. Reid has been so good to me, and is going to send me to the country, I am determined to make a man of myself."

After each boy had been vaccinated and properly

clothed, they were all taken to a restaurant and given a good dinner. They then tistened to a few words of advice from Mr. Reid, and at 4 p.m. started for their Virginia homes. The party was delayed in Jersey City a few hours, on account of a severe snow-storm in the West: and again at Washington a short delay occurred. Before leaving that city the morning mail from New-York had overtaken them, and while waiting at the depot for the train to start the boys and passengers read in THE TRIBUNE the brief histories of the several members of the party. A. Schlegel, who has placed several parties of boys in Southern homes, accompanied this one. He said on his return, that the farmers near Culpeper, Va., had been informed of the expected party and were at the village to meet the boys. So anxious were the men, lest there should be too few boys to supply the demand, that they accompanied the party from the depot to the hall, and talked with the boys, and tred to get them to promise that they would go home with them. One old man, who wanted a bright, active boy, thrust a piece of paper containing his name in the boy's hand, saying in a whisper: "You are my boy. Ask the committee to let you go with me." For some reason it was not considered best to grant this request, and the farmer was much disappointed, Very few complaints have been received, either from the boys or from those who took them. It is not expected that everyboy will give entire satisfaction, or that every one will be pleased with the place where he is first assigned; and so changes are sometimes made, which prove satisfactory to all those concerned. In a letter recently received it is stated that one boy, a Jew, said he could not eat pork, and so left his place in order to live nearer a village, where other kinds of meat could be obtained. Only one boy has proved unworthy, so far as known, and he has returned to the city, Applications for boys are daily being received from farmers, neighbors of those with whom the last party was distributed. When the first parties of boys were sent to Virginia, many people there, thinking that nothing good could come from New-York, looked upon the boys with suspicion, but as the strangers manifested an evident desire to please their employers, all distrast was speedily removed, and those who at first refused to have anything to do with the Northern boys, believing that they would prove to be worthless on a farm, now drive fifteen and twenty miles to meet them.

SATISFIED WITH HOMES IN VIRGINIA. Letters have been received from several of the boys sent to Virginia, and also a few from the farm-

ers with whom they found homes. William Burns writes from The Wilderness, Spotsylvania: "I write to let you know how I like the place I was sent to. So far I like it very well, and could not desire a better place. Mr. William Falconer, with whom I live, is very kind to me, and I do all in my power to please him. I know of one lady who wants a good boy. She is a good woman and would do well to a good boy. I could not desire a better home than I have. I hope to get used to the work soon; at all events I am determined to

Concerning James Cassidy and John Oldchoff, the Rev. E. R. Rixey, who is also a farmer, of Culpeper, writes: "If they were my brothers they could not They are both well-disposed and inclined to be industrious. They are ready and willing to try to do all they can. It is true they know but very little of a farmer's life, but if they will show a disposition

of a farmer's life, but if they will show a disposition to learn I will take pleasure in instructing them. They seem to be delighted with the idea of farming. How they can cat is a caution."

Philip Hughes writes from Racoon Ford: "The man I work for I like very well. He is very kind to me and I am very thankful to you for sending me here." Philip was a newsboy who only ate two meals a day while in New-York because he could not afford three meals. He is now living with Colonel Porter, of Racoon Ford.

Albert Ernst writes: "Wi hing you are well, I write this little letter to thank you very much for your kindness, and that you have provided so good a home for me. I must say I am getting along first-class."

lass."
One of the boys, Jacob Geoells, who had been ill

One of the boys, Jacob Geoells, who had been ill before leaving the city, and who fainted when being vaccinated, writes from Rappahannock:
"The gentleman I am with treats me very well. I like the country. I think it is very pleasant, and I feel so much be ter than while I was in the city. I don't know how I can ever thank you for bringing me out here. I will try to be a very good boy while I am here, and see if I can make a man of myself; further ne s I don't know any."

The translation of a letter writ en in German from Albert Kish is as follows: "I am in duty bound to write you my thanks; for through you I have found a nome. I have here a beautiful free life. I have a pony to use, and have all that heart can desire. Of course the language troubles me someyet, but I think that this difficulty will be overcome in a short time. The farmers are a very good kind of people. I do not know how the other boys are faring."

Joseph Gregg, whose parents died several years

very good kind of people. I do not know how the other boys are faring."

Joseph Gregg, whose parents died several years ago, is living with Celanel S. S. Bradford, of Culpeper, who owns 1,200 acres of land. In a short letter, after thanking those who have given him a home in the country, Joseph says: "I am getting along splendid. Mr. Bradford said if I be a good boy and do everything I am told, in a few years he will make me his overseer. The man I am with is one of the leading men of the county."

Frederick Schweickhardt writes from Culpeper: "I thank you and Mr. Whitelaw Keid for what you have done for me."

Charles Denman was a Brooklyn boy who wanted to learn blacksmithing. In a letter received from

to learn blacksmithing. In a letter received from Mr. Nalle, a farmer, who is interested in the work of the Children's Aid Society, he says: "I am delighted with the progress Charles Denman has made. He is liked very much, and is in a large manufacturing shop, where he can hear every

made. He is fixed very much, and is a any manufacturing shop, where he can learn everything connected with the trades of a blacksmith and wheelwright."

Five of the boys have left their new homes, going the chart places, once where they were first taken. and wheelwright.

Five of the boys have left their new homes, going to other places near where they were first taken. So far as known only one of it twenty-three boys has proved unsuccessful. Of Charles Furber, who had worked here in cheap restaurants and at cigar-making, Mr. Naile writes: "I believe Chailes has gone to New-York, From the first he has shown a disposition utterly depraved, and is seemingly a worthess fellow." It is known that Furier is in this city, but he has carefully avoided the loaging houses and rooms of the Chidren's Aid Society, where he formerly received assistance.

Many other reports have been received from both boys and tarmers, and with the single exception just mentioned, all the boys have remained either where they were first placed, or in the immediate vicinity. Another party is asked for in this same district.

WHERE THE BOYS OF THIS PARTY ARE. The names of the farmers with whom these boys were placed are as follows:

BURNS, WILLIAM, age eighteen, was with William Fal-coner, at Wilderness, Va., but is new living in the same town in the family of B. Chanceller. Cassidy, James, age sixteen, who was a newsboy and a bootblack here, is with the Rev. E. R. Rixey, of Cul-

bootblack here, is with the Rev. E. R. Rivey. of peper, Va.
Collen, Isaac, age seventeen, h. Polish boy, had been a match pealer. He was placed with Mrs. Susan Gwinn, of Culpeper, but has changed his place, going with a neighbor of Mrs. Gwinn's.
DENMAN, CHAILES, age eighteen, was born in Brooklyn. He wanted to become a blacksmith, and is now learning that trade. His employer is George Jones, of Lagran, Va.

Ennst, Albert, age seventeen, a homeless bey, who said that he was willing to do any work if he could easy make a living and save some money, is with David A. Doupsey, at Wilderness, Va. FURBER, CHARLES, age eighteen, was born in Schlesich.